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late husband Rob. Chare, citizen and fletcher of London, son John Chare, daughter Anne Dorrington, Francis May(owe) gent, husband to my daughter Elizabeth, brother William Starkie. Proved 27 Sep. 1620.

P. C. C. 124 Swanne, 3 Oct. 1623. Will of Richard Dorrington mentions *my cousin Henry Dorrington, Anne my loving wife, my two daughters Eliner and Anne*. Proved 3 Dec. 1623.

The following was proved at Oxford, but is at Somerset House, and is indexed in the P. C. C. Calendar :

1 Jan. 1641, Albion Chare of Chancery Lane, London, scrivener, in perfect health. To *my brother Robert Throckmorton and Anne his wife* £100 each; brother John Smyth and Elizabeth his wife. To Ellen Dorrington and Anne Dorrington, daughters of Richard Dorrington dec. each £100 when 21. To John May & Fran. May sons of Francis May now dec'd; godson Wm. Starkey, my uncle Starkie & his wife. To *Henry Dorrington of Stowe 40s. To my brother Throckmorton & Anne his wife, John Smyth & Elizabeth his wife*. Proved 10 July 1644.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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## BOOK REVIEWS.

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### JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1766-1769.

Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. [Published by the Virginia State Library]. Richmond, Virginia, MCMVI, pp. xlv, 372.

The late receipt of this most interesting instalment of the series of Journals of the House of Burgesses, which the State Library is issuing, prevents such extended notice as otherwise it would receive. In appearance and in editing the high standard set by the former issues is maintained, and in intrinsic interest of contents, this volume probably surpasses either of the others. The period covered was the time which fixed, beyond dispute, the attitude which Virginia would assume in regard to taxation by the English Parliament. Throughout the three years the General Assembly had to consider matters of the gravest importance. In November, 1766, the enormous defalcation of John Robinson, late speaker and treasurer came to light, and brought with it the widest differences of opinion, in regard to the action which should be taken.

The repeal of the Stamp Act, the imposition of the famous tea tax, and the measures of the English government against Massachusetts all brought forth vigorous action from the House of Burgesses.

Great additional value is added to this volume by the fact that the Journals of 1766, 1767 and 1768, have never before been in print, and indeed the existence of the manuscript copies were only made known during a search in the British Public Record Office which was authorized by the State Library.

The preface, as in the other volumes, contains many valuable documents relating to the history of the period, and an especially full examination of the Robinson defalcation, which threatened such serious results to the Colony. There is a strange error, however, on page vii. The Duke of Cumberland is referred to as prime minister. The duke of that name at the time was Henry Frederick, brother to George III. was then only twenty-one years of age, and, as a royal duke, could by no possibility have been in the ministry.

This volume of the Journals can be most highly commended as a very valuable addition to the materials for Virginia history.

**THE CRADLE OF THE REPUBLIC, JAMESTOWN AND JAMES RIVER.**

By Lyon Gardner Tyler, LL. D., President of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. Richmond, Virginia. The Hermitage Press, Inc., 1906, pp. 286.

The first edition of President Tyler's well-known work ran out of print several years ago. The edition of 1900 impressed itself on the public as a unique and valuable book—one of those which fill a long felt want. This edition has been greatly enlarged and improved, and in profusion of illustrations alone, is quite different from the well illustrated volume first issued. It is impossible to more than summarize a book which is, in fact, a condensed encyclopædia of information relating to the historic events, the places and the people, from the Virginia Capes and Norfolk up James River to Richmond. There are also well studied chapters on the New Foundland and Roanoke Colonies, and on the London and Plymouth Companies. The remaining chapters are III, The Indians along James River; IV, The Island of Jamestown; V, The English at Jamestown; VI, The Fort; VII, The Church; VIII, Block Houses; IX, The Glass House; X, The Governor's House; XI, The State House; XII, Social Condition; XIII, Political Conditions; XIV, Origin and History of places along James River. Appendix.

There are 99 illustrations, portraits, fac-similes of autographs, and other manuscripts, views, restorations, &c.—all worth while. It should have been stated, however, that the views of Jamestown (frontispiece) and the picture of the massacre, are the creation of a Dutch illustration at the end of the seventeenth century, and have no claim to reality.

In the important chapter on Jamestown, Mr. Tyler frankly abandons his former belief in regard to topography, and accepts the results of Mr. Yonge's remarkable study in "The Site of Old James Town." Mr. Tyler's